

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.
APRIL, 1866.

VOL. XXII. No. 1108.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

SHANGHAE.

	Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
Melhuish,	933,809	
... do.	687,600	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	946,800	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,125,300	
Augustine Heard & Co.	864,600	
P. & O. S. N. Steam Co.	848,900	
Captain Lewes	1,039,900	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,039,900	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,039,900	
Dent and Co.	297	
... do.	950,400	
... do.	1,181,400	
Nicholson,	989,000	28
... do.	1,132,800	
... do.	746,500	
(from Hawke),	612,400	
... do.	1,095,600	
T.	605,900	
... do.	863,500	
... do.	1,018,300	
(from Hawke),	822,500	
... do.	932,100	
... do.	863,500	
... do.	957,500	
... do.	219,500	
... do.	733,300	
from Hawke),	818,500	1
... do.	550,000	
... do.	1,026,300	
... do.	909,600	
(lost Oct. 1)	272	
(from Hawke),	1,031,400	
... do.	1,133,300	171
... do.	1,067,100	
... do.	627,700	
... do.	773,600	16
Castles (L. II'kow)	606,200	
... do.	299,100	
... do.	1,034,200	
the Ocean,	906,400	
... do.	874,400	
(from Kinkiang),	942,200	
... do.	883,400	76
... do.	922,600	
... do.	1,274,300	
... do.	1,151,300	
... do.	866,600	
... do.	944,400	
... do.	959,500	
... do.	845,500	
... do.	493,400	
... do.	1,166,600	
RV.	1,436,200	
Cochin	1,163,800	
... do.	299,900	
... do.	1,243,700	
... do.	895,100	
... do.	861,600	
	43,766,300	1,57

JAPAN.

... do.	317,100	67
... do.	900,000	
... do.	193,300	
... do.	312,500	
... do.	89,300	
... do.	1,812,200	57

TOTAL.

Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
55-66, in 135 vessels, 110,167,100	60,523
54-65, in 168 vessels, 114,143,200	37,892

Decrease,	4,076,100
Increase,	22,423

Fifteen Spanish Dollars;	Six Months,
payable in advance.	Subscriptions will be
given a month before the expiry of the	

One Dollar;	each additional Line, Twenty
"China Mail" Office,	

12th May, 1866.	
"P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.	

NOTICE.	
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL,	
will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.	

THOS. SUTHERLAND,	
Superintendent,	

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.	
"P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.	

No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.	

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 10TH MAY, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, 1 Box Baggage.

A. & C. 1372, 1 Parcels Samples.

From Southampton, 4 S.S.N. (in heart), 1111/901 pkg. do.

From Yokohama, 2 Boxes Curios.

C.J.B., 2 Boxes Velvets.

V.B., 79/80, 2 Boxes.

F.P., Macao, 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, April 30, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship "YESSO," will have immediate despatch for the above Places.

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1866.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SINGAPORE," will have immediate despatch for the above Place.

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1866.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,

SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MES-

SINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,

AND CALCUTTA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., the Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant BOILEVE, H.M.N., with H.B.M.'s Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding.

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1½% upon Merchandizes and 1% upon Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st May, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd.

A Written Declaration of Contents and value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 5, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Marseilles.

L. (in diamond), 1 Case Book.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 Case.

Pusole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves

M. L. G. 1, 1 Baggage.

F. B. No. 11, 1 Case Mochze.

K. C. Nos.

THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 10TH MAY, 1866.

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 4th May, 1866, JOHN BRAKELEY, clerk to Lane Crawford & Co., aged 21 years.
At Hongkong, on the 8th May, ANDREW BANKOFF, aged 45 years, (of York.)
At the Chinese Hospital, Hongkong, on the E. S. Faicks, late Barman at the British Hotel, (of Varola.)
At Bombay, on the 11th April, 1866, RUFUSON FRAM, JAS. MARRA, aged 30 years, (late of China.)

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Report of the murder of Mr MORRISON between Hankow and Peking—Chinese steamer sunk—Pirates off the Volcanoes—Victory gained by Wen Seang—Hankow—Races at Peking and Kiukiang—Tea Clippers—Disease in Hongkong—State of the weather—Hongkong gunboats—The opening of the mind.

By the Singapore which arrived from Shanghai on Monday last, we hear the following, which is true and startling intelligence:—

Chefoo advises confirm the rumours received via Hongkow some weeks ago, to the effect that Mr. C. Morrison was murdered while on his way from Peking to Hankow overland. Our correspondent considers that the report still requires confirmation, although the native officials appear to believe it.

This is taken from the *Shanghai Daily News*, which is apparently inclined to treat the affair as a *canard*, as no lengthened comment is made on the subject.

Mr. Morrison, the gentleman referred to, has been consul at Chefoo, and is a son of the late Dr. Morrison the compiler of the well known Chinese Dictionary bearing his name. As the native officials appear to believe the report of Mr. Morrison's murder, it is evident that they have sources of information as regards the affair of which nothing is as yet known, and unless strong measures are taken to find out the truth, the mandarins will shirk the responsibility of discovering and punishing the perpetrators of the murder. It is a curious fact, considering the amount of wisdom which is supposed to attach to British diplomacy and legislation, that these "Treaty rights," which is quite as much a stock cry in China as Reform is in England, are in such an anomalous position. To any resident in China whose intellect is not weakened by attempting the feat of being a Chinese scholar, and whose judgement is not warped by the teaching and example of that extensive class who may be called Chinophiles, with as much propriety as the Exeter Hallites are called Negrophiles, it is very apparent that "Treaty rights" are interpreted in China in a delightfully one-sided manner. The slightest infringement of Treaty regulations by British subjects, even though such infringement breaks no moral obligation, or injures any public or private interests, is by mutual consent of the authorities on both sides, visited with prompt punishment. On the other hand, although the Chinese government are bound to afford protection to all British subjects travelling in China on legitimate pursuits, the fact that this obligation is universally shirked and disregarded, is too patent to admit of any argument. This failure of the Chinese government to perform their share of treaty obligations, is defended, or rather excused by the admirers and advocates of the Chinese character and government, by the old complaint that the latter is too weak, and the country too distracted, for the mandarins to be able to carry out the terms of the treaty. This is the very argument in a circle which is one of the moral gymnastic feats in which the Exeter Hall party so much excel. Because Britain is strong she must see that her subjects do not offend, even if their offence in a civil and moral point of view is no offence at all. Again because Britain is strong she must not use her strength to compel Chinese, Hindoos, negroes, or any race who are inferior in civilization, intelligence, or moral integrity, to perform the most simple obligations or conform to the diplomatic usages of Western nations. As long as England confines herself to expostulations and "dispatch" diplomacy nothing is said, but let John Bull get his temper up and use the whip and "pitch into" the black or yellow robes of "poor unenlightened pagans" for the committal of most senseless and brutal crimes, or the insolent repudiation of solemn treaties and obligations, when at once a howl of horror and indignation arises and "right against right," "India over again" "retrogressive policy," form stock subjects for the platform oratory of Exeter Hall.

A steamer belonging to the local mandarins has sunk opposite the Kiang-nan arsenal at Shanghai; probably the mandarin with the mechanical genius, who some time ago made a steamer and launched her complete in every respect,—paddle boxes, shaft and funnel—but with the slight and unimportant omission of engines, which he had forgotten entirely, had been experimenting upon the unlucky craft.

A Shanghai steamer reports having seen a Chinese merchant junk engaged with pirates off the Volcanoes; the pirate junk on the approach of the steamer, ran into shallow water, on which the merchant junk was taken in tow and convoyed to Shanghai.

The following from our Northern files will also be interesting:—

Private letters from Peking inform us that a peculiar kind of diphtheria has become very prevalent at the capital, and large numbers have already fallen victims to it. The new American legation will shortly be completed, and will probably be in readiness for Mr. Burlingame on his arrival.

Wen Seang has gained an important victory in the neighbourhood of Moukden, and is expected to return in a few months to Peking.

This great victory no doubt has been gained by the assistance of the *parvenu* mandarins, who, as reported some time ago, were being created in large batches out of the chiefs of the robber bands which infested the province. Truly if we cannot give the Chinese credit for much bravery or honesty, this scheme of transforming enemies into friends at the slight expense of a few glass buttons, and the privilege of squeezing the poor country people round, which being a Chinese "custom" is time honoured, and respected by the "squeezed and squeezed indiscriminately," is a bright stroke of policy, and worthy of the ape-like cunning and "shiftlessness" of the Peking government. As this Wen Seang seems an able man, on that very account it is probable that jealousy will soon be excited against him, and he may be supplanted by some useless opium smoking old humbug, and then the old spasmodic breaks out of revolution will flourish with increasing vigor, and the whole world will have to be commenced again.

From Hankow we hear that the terror of the Nienfei and their ravages have made so deep an impression upon the country people that a report that some of these wretches had returned over the Honan frontier to the district of Maching, made some villagers only twelve or ten miles distant from Hankow rush within the walls of Hankow again for protection. The foreign community however seem to treat the report as not worthy of belief, no particular preparations being made for any interruption of the Nienfei. Another Taotai, Tseng-Kuo-tsuen, brother of the great Kwo-fan, is appointed to the province but is delayed in Hoinan by bad health. The illustrious general Pao has returned from a successful campaign against the Nienfei, Taipings, and his own revolted braves that had entered the Kwangtung province.

Peking and Kiukiang, have been holding their usual race meetings; in cities and ports where the foreign community is so limited, races must be an event indeed, and as eagerly looked forward to, as a schoolgirl's first ball and ball dress.

The Tea Clippers will soon commence loading the new season's tea at Foochow, and the disturbances which it was reported had taken place near the tea districts, seem not to have interfered in any way with the tea picking.

As regards the design of the new dollar, a few remarks may be pertinent. The portrait of Her Majesty is good, and has apparently been copied from the dies of the new bronze coinage at home. The distrust which may arise among the Chinese with respect to the change incident to the death of the reigning British sovereign, led many advocates to argue that some fixed inscription or design, such as a dragon, the Imperial emblem of China, should be substituted for the effigy of the reigning monarch. This we think deserves more consideration than it has received at the hands of the authorities who had the selection of the design; for although it might be, *sine qua non* that the new coin should bear some emblem of the British monarchy on one of its faces, yet we imagine that if the new dollar bore on one side a dragon and on the other a crown in the centre with an inscription round the edge, the design would be more likely to take among the Chinese. This is of course however only a matter of taste, but this is one of the many ways in which China fails from sheer impotence to act up the engagements she has made. How far has the engagement been carried out to aid in the suppression of piracy? How much protection has been afforded to native Christians who at this moment in the face of the express stipulation that they shall not be liable to any punishment or persecution for professing the Christian faith, are prohibited from being employed in the service of the state except in a menial capacity, which to Chinese is often a severe punishment?

How much protection is afforded to Missionaries, who are liable to be stoned on making their appearance in the interior? And lastly to quote a very modern instance, what steps were taken to enforce the severe and immediate punishment which should have fallen on those who at Chao-chow-fu stoned a British Consul and Interpreter, but a short time since?

Such being the present evidences of the weakness of the Chinese Government, some modification of our present policy is surely needed. It is not now a question of sentiment as to the advisability of enforcing the rights we have obtained from the Chinese at the point of the sword. That they must be enforced is evident, but let us cease the gigantic sham and diplomatic cant involved in treating the unfortunate members of the central government as dishonest politicians who cannot keep their agreements, while it is evident to the most superficial observer that supposing their will to do so to be tenfold what it is, they have no possible means at present of enforcing it. Let us by all means have the concurrence of that government in the acts we perform but let us act for ourselves. No doubt a few more soldiers would be necessary to carry out such a policy, which would involve in

neither the position of masters, equals of servants vis-a-vis the Chinese officials, but a ludicrous combination of all three, which excites at one the dislike and contempt of the great mass of the people composing the vast empire under pigtailed rule.

Let us endeavour to point out how far we are justified by facts in making this assertion, and then proceed to a consideration of what portions of our present treaty require modification. In the first place let us see over what portion of the empire our representatives Consular and Diplomatic exercise a real influence. Commencing with Peking we admit the undoubted influence exercised over the Imperial Government by foreign representatives; it then becomes a question as to how far its influence extends over the whole of the Empire. This may be stated to be absolute over the Provinces of Chihi, Shansi, and Shantung; nearly so over Shensi, Honan, and Kiangsu; over Shinkiang, which lies immediately next Chihi its authority over the inhabitants is less than in most other parts of the Empire; while throughout the remaining eleven provinces and the whole of Mongolia and Tibet, it is solely and entirely of force so far as the viceroys, and other officials choose so to make it. It is true that they are absolutely responsible with their lives for a proper administration of their power to the Central government, but that is and will be of little avail to control the lawless element of the population in their individual treatment of foreigners. The population which thus remains unaffected in opinion by the acts of the Cabinet may be stated as not far short of one hundred and fifty millions of human beings, whose prevailing notion respecting foreigners is that they coerced and grievously injured the dignity of the occupant of the Dragon throne, and that all possible hostility should therefore be displayed to them when met with, if practicable and safe; that we do not venture into the interior is generally ascribed to the fear of meeting with too warm a reception, and their dislike and contempt thus continues unabated.

To prove our point we will take but one or two examples, which isolated as they are, nevertheless are of great authority having been furnished by the members of the Peking Government themselves. When H. M. Consul at Newchwang desired in 1864 to proceed overland to Peking he was warned officially that he did so at his own risk and danger. When two gentlemen in the Indian army desired in 1863 passports to visit Tibet, they were refused by the Chinese on the score of their being able to exercise no efficient control over the inhabitants of the provinces, through which they must needs pass; while Captain BLAKISTON with his party in 1861, was obliged to return without accomplishing the object in view at starting—that of penetrating into Tibet—on account of disturbances in the west, which no official protection or "treaty rights" rendered it prudent to show oneself in the way of.

We cannot reasonably find any fault with the lack of power possessed by the Chinese government entered into by them under coercion. A stipulation so hopelessly impracticable should never have been made unless we were both prepared to enforce its execution, and at the same time afford aid to the Chinese in the event of our finding that power more than will was wanting on their part; but this is only one of the many ways in which China fails from sheer impotence to act up the engagements she has made. How far has the engagement been carried out to aid in the suppression of piracy? How much protection has been afforded to native Christians who at this moment in the face of the express stipulation that they shall not be liable to any punishment or persecution for professing the Christian faith, are prohibited from being employed in the service of the state except in a menial capacity, which to Chinese is often a severe punishment?

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the first place a proceeding similar to that by which we cleared the thirty mile radius round Shanghai. Let us visit with instant and signal chastisement any infringement of treaty rights in any part of the Empire by ourselves dealing with the offenders, and in less than ten years foreigners would be at liberty to travel in perfect safety in any part of China proper. The Imperial Government would cordially co-operate in such a scheme, and due care might be taken to compel them to act under the eyes of our own officials, backed as they should be by some tangible demonstration of force. Let our treaties be so modified as to withdraw from the shoulders of the Chinese a series of engagements which they could not if they would, and very probably would not if they could, carry out; and in place of them substitute agreements, that on due requisition every aid should be afforded both by money and men to our ships and our troops when engaged in enforcing engagements which they are powerless to make respected by their ill-disposed subjects.

We have engaged in long and expensive wars simply to find ourselves in this position. Our recourse to force has earned for us the opposition of the peace-at-any-price party at home, the dislike of the great mass of the natives of China and the jealousy of European powers. While after all that has been done we find that one Consul may be stoned with impunity, another may be murdered; while a third receives an insolent despatch from the Taotai of a city (as Shanghai) which the government of the empire disavowed while neglecting to punish its author. At some of the treaty ports it is not safe to venture ten miles from the settlement without danger to life and limb. At Newchwang the Consul's position is often utterly set at nought. At Hankow the robbers of the neighbourhood threaten the very lives of foreign residents.

One of the most injurious acts committed, and which has much tended to complicate affairs with local authorities was that of Mr. WADDE giving way on the concession question. Doubtless some of the enlightened and comparatively civilized officials of Peking appreciated his motives, but the effect of his yielding has been but to visible discredit on the want of vigilance displayed by the provincial Government. Our readers will naturally ask, "How could they be expected with their wretched junks to do anything of the sort?" to which we reply in an Irish manner by asking two questions in return. If the Chinese *can* guard their own rights and *will not*, are they not to be censured for their neglect of duty? If they *cannot*, why keep up the wretched farce of creating China as an independent nation? * * * Neglect on the part of the Authorities has led to impunity on the part of offenders, whose offences are thus the results of official negligence."

We will now quote from the remarks of our ingenuous contemporary. To most persons they would seem a plagiarism from our own, with a somewhat more forcible style of expression.

"It seems that when seized, she (*Prince Albert*) was not engaged on any trading expedition whatever. She had been chartered by a Chinese merchant to go down the West Coast and tow a disabled junk to Whampoa. She had been looking out for the vessel, had not been able to find her, and had put into the nearest bay with the view of obtaining some information concerning the whereabouts of the vessel which required her help."

"To regard him as guilty of a breach of treaty obligations in sending his vessel on such an errand as this, when for years the whole coast has been abandoned by the Chinese authorities, and trade with it has become a common, and all but recognized practice, is cruelly unjustifiable."

"It has been said that the confiscation may be justified by the letter of the treaty, but even this may be doubted, while it is certainly opposed to the spirit of the clause under which it has been made. This clause is the 47th of the Treaty of Tientsin, which says:—

"British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this treaty. They are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision shall with her cargo be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government."

"In quoting this clause we have brought forward the strongest argument which can be alleged against our own view of the case but though the clause might justify the confiscation of the *Prince Albert* if she had been engaged in any injurious proceedings—supplying arms to the rebels or so forth,—it leaves many loopholes through which the Consul might have escaped if he had any good feeling towards the British vessel in this quarrel. The *Prince Albert* was not trading at all and this might have made to exempt her from the operation of the treaty."

"That reference to 'cargo' which is to be confiscated together with the vessel shows that only vessels carrying cargo were in the thoughts of the 'ministers' by whom the treaty was drawn up."

We think that the above extracts will sufficiently shew what amount of difference exists in the opinion of the whole transaction entertained by our contemporaries and ourselves. But we consider that the former has not acted in a candid spirit

Spanish arena to induce us bull-like to rush forward regardless of danger, and as sail the arguments of our ingenious friend. It unfortunately (for him) happens however that in our issue of the 23d ultimo we put forth views which though less strongly worded, bear a remarkable resemblance to those expressed by himself. We will quote the paragraphs we refer to, as it is obvious that our contemporary has not read our remarks on what he terms "this discreditable business," or has very needlessly asked a question to find an answer to which, required only a reference to the files of the *Evening Mail*.

"That in strict law the *Prince Albert* was liable to the penalty which has thus been enforced, there are no grounds for denying. But strong hopes were entertained that the tacit permission which vessels had apparently enjoyed to make their appearance at various points along the West Coast, so long as no trade was carried on, would have had some weight in lightening the very heavy punishment with which the indiscretion of the owner or master of the vessel has been visited.

"Although the wording of the Treaty article with respect to ports not open to trade, prohibits vessels from resorting thereto at home, and renders it a punishable offence to be found therein under any circumstances short of the most absolute state of distress. "It is nevertheless obvious that the intention of those who framed the article in question was simply to prohibit trade in general, but smuggling more especially in such localities."

"Now no assertion is made of there having been any smuggling attempted on the part of the master of *Prince Albert*; his sole offence was being in an unlawful position on the China coast with his vessel, and although he most undoubtedly rendered himself amenable to all penalties made and provided for infringement of Treaty law, it does seem hard that an act similar to that of the Chinese should be visited so heavily."

"The fact that the Chinese themselves have so long permitted irregularities of this kind, is in itself some slight justification of offenders, while it reflects extreme discredit on the want of vigilance displayed by the provincial Government. Our readers will naturally ask, "How could they be expected with their wretched junks to do anything of the sort?" to which we reply in an Irish manner by asking two questions in return. If the Chinese *can* guard their own rights and *will not*, are they not to be censured for their neglect of duty? If they *cannot*, why keep up the wretched farce of creating China as an independent nation? * * * Neglect on the part of the Authorities has led to impunity on the part of offenders, whose offences are thus the results of official negligence."

We will now quote from the remarks of our ingenuous contemporary. To most persons they would seem a plagiarism from our own, with a somewhat more forcible style of expression.

"It seems that when seized, she (*Prince Albert*) was not engaged on any trading expedition whatever. She had been chartered by a Chinese merchant to go down the West Coast and tow a disabled junk to Whampoa. She had been looking out for the vessel, had not been able to find her, and had put into the nearest bay with the view of obtaining some information concerning the whereabouts of the vessel which required her help."

"By the courtesy of our friend we are in a position to advise a truckling official. We nevertheless as a treaty agreement should be held to affect ourselves, but we have many of these nations of somewhat inferior civilization, which are quite a superior and inferior we demand our plaudits and endorsement of the Chinese Consul in this instance, He Canton laying no claimments of a similegous nature.

In conclusion we have some remarks have been made by our friend to advise a truckling official. We nevertheless as a treaty agreement should be held to affect ourselves, but we have many of these nations of somewhat inferior civilization, which are quite a superior and inferior we demand our plaudits and endorsement of the Chinese Consul in this instance, He Canton laying no claimments of a similegous nature.

AN event, the important Colony of Hongkong, situated by the Com. morning. The Hongkong was finally opened for the Excellency of avoiding a collision with the Chinese authorities, and the first legal Hongkong Consul and Lady Stewart, about 11 A.M. Captain of the *Prince Albert* showed the Governor the various process metal received in the up dollars, and in of plate, became yet rare and costly.

They were first in the lion room where piled in layers equal amount of the old currency. In pigcileve them, were some of pure metal up Mexican or total value of bullion for recoinage up amounts to \$2,000 dollars), so the

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it is impossible to su

ena to induce us bull-like to stand regardless of danger, and as arguments of our ingenious friend, naturally (for him) happens how in our issue of the 23d ultimo our remarks on what he terms "worth views which though less bold, bear a remarkable resemblance expressed by himself. We the paragraphs we refer to, as that our contemporary has either formed his official duty. We expressed no opinion implying that a remonstrance on his part was uncalled for.

But we have yet a little more to say on the remark made by the *Daily Press* that "it is impossible to suppose for a moment that the Chinese were acting in good faith in seizing the vessel." It is always unfortunate when a writer states an opinion respecting any subject of this nature, while ignorant of the true facts of the case, which we must presume the author of the article meant when he writes to the commandant of the *Poonting* on leaving Canton? Does he know that she left to capture if possible another vessel which it was well known had long eluded the efforts of the Chinese to catch *Agave's* *debtors*? Was he also informed that the vessel in question having got wind of the kind intentions of the Chinese "absquatulated," as our American friends say, in good time, and that "the sportsman who thought to bag a pigeon returned with a crow," viz., the unlucky *Prince Albert*, which was found within a few miles of the China coast with his vessel, though he most undoubtedly rendered amenable to all penalties made for infringement of Treaty terms seem hard that an act similar which have so long been committed, as to lead to the belief that the Chinese, should be visited so

fact that the Chinese themselves long permitted irregularities of is in itself some slight justification, while it reflects extreme on the want of vigilance displayed the provincial Government. Our natural ask, "How could they be expected with their wretched crew of treating China as a nation?" * * * Neglect of the Authorities has led to the part of offenders, whose are thus the results of official negligence.

Now quote from the remarks of our contemporaries. To most they would seem a plagiarism of our own, with a somewhat more forcible expression.

means that when seized, she (*Prince Albert*) was not engaged on any expedition whatever. She had started by a Chinese merchant to the West Coast and tow a dismasted ship to Whampoa. She had been put out for the vessel, had not been found her, and had put into the bay with the view of obtaining information concerning the whereabouts of the vessel which required her

regard him as guilty of a breach of his obligations in sending his vessel an errand as this, when for years the coast has been abandoned by Chinese authorities, and trade with it come a common, and all but recognition, is cruelly unjustifiable."

has been said that the confiscation justified by the letter of the treaty, in this may be doubted, while it is very opposed to the spirit of the clause which it has been made. This clause 7th of the Treaty of Tientsin, which

shallow merchant vessels are not entitled to other than the ports of trade and open by this treaty. They are awfully to enter other ports in China to carry on clandestine trade along that thereof. Any vessel violating provision, shall with her cargo be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

quoting this clause we have brought the strongest argument which can be urged against our own view of the case though the clause might justify the confiscation of the *Prince Albert* if she were engaged in any iniquitous practices—supplying arms to the rebels or—, it leaves many loopholes through the Consul might have escaped if any good feeling towards the British in this quarrel. The *Prince Albert* was not trading at all and this have made to exempt her from the operation of the treaty.

at reference to 'cargo' which is to be confiscated together with the vessel that only vessels carrying cargo exists in the opinion of the whole nation entertained by our contemporaries. But we consider that man has not acted in a candid spirit

in thus implying that we defended on any other than technical grounds, the confiscation. In our previous article we expressed our conviction that Mr Robertson's conduct had been guided by honorable, even if in the opinion of ourselves and others, mistaken motives, and that statement we now reiterate. He acted up to the letter of the treaty and in so doing performed his official duty. We expressed no opinion implying that a remonstrance on his part was uncalled for.

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mint is not likely have his hands empty for some little time.

From the bullion room Captain Kinder led his visitors to the smelting room, where in some dozen furnaces each at an intense heat, but so ingeniously built that the temperature was anything but as warm as might have been expected, silver shoes of sycee were being melted. From this they proceeded to the rolling room where the large and unsightly masses of silver are reduced by being passed through three powerful machines, into ribbons of the necessary thickness for punching therefrom the round silver counters which ultimately form dollars. It was in this room that the accident occurred a short time since, which threatened to seriously cripple the mechanical powers of the establishment; a large cast iron cog wheel some nine feet in diameter having fractured at its periphery into three pieces.

Fortunately no one was hurt on this occasion, but while admitting and cordially admiring the beautiful machinery fitted for the purposes of the establishment, we may be permitted to point out one or two defects of detail, which if not amended may someday result in serious accident to the employees if not in a total and lengthened stoppage of the coining machinery. In the first place duplicates of all parts of the machinery are urgently wanted. The enormous cogwheels used to transmit motive power to the heavy rolling machines are all cast with iron cogs; the fracture of a single cog may not only damage the machine most seriously, but also endanger human life, and we cannot see what reason there is for neglecting to adopt the hard wood cogs in use for the multiplying gear of screw steamers, as for

rolling presses regularity of action is not of such supreme importance as for other machines. Secondly some means ought to be adopted for stopping the engine in less time than it now takes; at present the only means of checking the revolution of the immensae and massive flywheel is to reverse the steam; but any one acquainted with locomotive machinery is aware how long a time it takes to overcome the momentum of a heavy moving mass travelling at a speed of something like 60 miles an hour. Breaks might easily be applied which would effect the desired object. With this slight depression we return to His Excellency's visit.

After leaving the rolling room Sir Richard and Lady Macdonnell proceeded to the stamping room where the round dumps of silver receive the obverse and reverse impression which creates them into dollars. A dump having been handed to Lady Macdonell she placed it in one of the stamping machines and the FIRST LEGAL DOLLAR was coined in Hongkong.

The dies cannot be considered Masterpieces of the die sinkers art. In beauty of appearance the New Hongkong dollar is considerably inferior to the florin or even the old half crown. It is thought however that the dies will give more perfect impressions after being a short time in use, and that such will be the case is much to be hoped. The present stamp being shallow and defective in sharpness will soon be obliterated by the continual process of shroffing. The milling also is anything but good; it can be easily counterfeited by the simple mechanism of a file, and an ordinary amount of ingenuity which Chinese smelters have most decidedly proved that they possess, inexhaustible being most successfully imitated. Possibly however these defects in the new coins may be owing to a slight want of adjustment in the machines—an error which practice alone can correct.

Before leaving the building His Excellency and the party visited the assay room, which is by no means the least interesting portion of the building; two modes of assay are in use. The French mode, in which the silver to be tested is dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated by a solution of common salt in water, the turbidity or clearness of the liquid remaining being an evidence of the presence of alloy or the absolute purity of the metal treated; the other method being by melting in a small furnace; the subsequent steps being the same as those adopted at the London mint.

They were first of all taken to the bullion room where apocrytic jute bags were piled in layers each filled with certain amount of the old and ill used Spanish currency. In pigeon holes made to receive them, were large and heavy ingots, some of pure metal and some of melted up Mexican or Spanish dollars. The total value of bullion and dollars received for recoining up to the present date amounts to \$2,000,000 (Two million of dollars) so the energetic master of the

mint is furthermore authorized to publish the following statement of the arrangements which have been made to secure immediate assistance in case of an open attack being made on the building.

The following signals have been arranged in case of an attack being made on the Mint.

The Gunboat at the Mint to show a blue light and fire a rocket on any attempt being made or alarm given of an attack, this signal to be repeated by H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte* which will fire a gun towards the shore; the sentry placed in front of McGregor's Barracks, who thereupon give an immediate alarm, when a Picquet composed of 2 Officers and 53 N.C.O. and men (previously warned for the duty,) would turn out as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to the Mint; a similar party would also get under arms and follow, from Fletcher's Barracks. The Guard stationed within the Mint would no doubt repel all attack until assistance arrived, and it is to be presumed also that the Police would be idle meanwhile.

So extensive an influence will naturally be hereafter exerted by Hongkong over the money market of the East, that the position of the Colony must be considerably improved vis-a-vis the dependencies of all nations in this part of the world. Moreover no better scheme could have well been devised whereby to introduce through a natural channel a more extensive use of coin in place of bullion throughout the Empire of China. When it is once found that foreigners are so unwilling to accept the latter, that the new coins possess advantages for purposes of trade superior to those offered by Sycee or the Spanish and other dollars the Chinese will readily learn to accept them at their just value. The success or non-success of the mint cannot be a doubtful question; either it will be a total success or a total failure. We hope and predict the former.

LONDON, 26th March, 1866.

To those who are at all behind the political scenes in England at present the Reform Bill is a subject of engrossing interest, and it is already commencing to excite attention and agitation over the whole country. It was inevitable that with the advent of Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone to the leadership of the Liberal party there would come a great change in the attitude of the Government in regard to home politics. The premier will be 72 years old next August, and it used to be said that he was ten years old when he was born, but his mental faculties are as vigorous as ever, his natural strength not seen abated, though he speaks in a slow and not very audible way in the House of Lords. Mr Gladstone can no longer be called a rising young man of 60, for his marvellous powers as an orator and a statesman are now in their prime; and despite the prognostications of his failure in that capacity, despite the grudging admissions of his success, he has continued to lead the House of Commons with remarkable skill and self control. You will see a good deal in the papers about the malcontent Liberals in the House—the Cave of Adullam men, such as the Lowes and Horsmans who once held office under Lord Palmerston, but were compelled to leave on account of mistakes which they made. There is also a still more formidable party of aristocratic malcontents, some of whom, such as Earl Granville and the Duke of Argyle are still members of the Government while others such as the Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Grosvenor, are not. It is no secret that these and other noblemen, the malcontents in the House of Commons, and a clique of newspaper writers, especially on the *Times*, regard the Russell-Gladstone Ministry with its reform proclivities as being the very abomination of desolation. They like wire-pulling and the settlement of political affairs not in the face of the country but in the *salon* and the *closet*. They attempted all they could to prevent the formation of the present Ministry, and wished to push Earl Granville into the premiership. Falling in that they waited for the promised Reform Bill as a ground for attack, and had it not been brought forward then the not bringing forward of it would have been their pretext. Mr Horsman was very vigorous in his assault on Mr Robert Lowe, and still more so, and the notice of which Earl Grosvenor has given notice of was very cunningly calculated to prevent the progress of the Bill. Mr Gladstone's speech on introducing it was somewhat below his usual mark for so great an occasion, from whence it was inferred that it was not the Bill he would have wished to bring forward, and that, consequently he had little heart in the matter. None of the others Ministers rose to illustrate or defend the measure. The conservatives naturally resolved to oppose it at every stage. Even papers that had a certain character for liberality, such as the *Morning Post* and the *Economist* attacked the Bill, while the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other papers without committing themselves shook their heads very gravely over it. The country gave no signal of being specially interested in the matter; and, seeing how things were going, independent Liberal members seeking for an opportunity to distinguish themselves, as Mr Kinglake Sir William Hutt and Mr Lawrence Oliphant gave notice of motions similar to that of Earl Grosvenor. In fact the opposition against the Reform Bill was allowed to organise itself so far and express itself so freely without any interruption that a superficial observer began to fancy it was all up with the Ministry. The Bill was then introduced into the House of Commons, and the subsequent steps being the same as those adopted at the London mint.

The cause of this objectionable state of matters does not at all lie wholly in the weakness of the Chinese Government. The coast of southern China is deeply indented by innumerable bays, gulfs, and inlets, and studded round by innumerable islands, great and small. On the coast of the province of Kwangtung alone there are hundreds of islands not by hundreds, but by thousands, and the whole character of this mountainous coast is such as to develop a sparse, hardy population, partly agricultural, partly fishing, and partly seafaring in the larger sense. On land they are warlike, and so little under control of the mandarins, that the adventurous traveller can scarcely go a day's journey without coming on a clan fight even in this year of civilization; and at sea they have been famed, from almost the commencement of European intercourse with China, for their predatory habits.

Among themselves this clan system affords a certain protection, though it is sometimes a cause of quarrel, but strange vessels have always been considered a lawful prey. At various periods their fleets have become so formidable as to endanger the Imperial Government, and in 1753 they managed to destroy distant Manila despite the power of the Spaniards. Some of them, indeed, have risen to the position of patriotic chiefs, as for instance Ching Chelung, and his more famous son, Ching Ching-Kung, better known as Koxinga, who for long checked the advance of the Manchus Tartars, and defeated the Dutch, captured the island of Formosa. In 1810 the pirates of this coast again became so formidable as almost to constitute a rebellion, and several ships of the East India Company were defeated and taken by their heavily armed junks. Since that period they have never risen into great power, but they have never been quiet, and the records of every year have told of the taking of foreign vessels.

Even within what may be called the age of steam, it is quite astonishing how many European vessels of all sizes have been seized by them and at least plundered. By sending their associates on board in disguise, they have even taken, and in other instances have attempted to take, passenger steamers running between Hongkong and Macao, a distance of only about forty miles, with cities at either end. Within or without a couple of miles of the limits of the harbour of Hongkong itself, and beneath the noses of gunboats and steam frigates, they have at night pirated unfortunate English brigs and schooners. Of late scarcely a mail has gone in without recording some instance of a foreign vessel being taken by these scurvy scoundrels.

As to yachting out of sight of that happy island, or enjoying the luxuries of Chinese passage-boats, let those speak who have indulged in such pleasures.

All this seems nearly as absurd in an age of reason as that Buonaparte should be found nourishing in Lambeth and the Strand; but it is no easy matter to eradicate the evil. The innumerable islands, outlets, inlets, intricate passages, shoals, and hidden harbours, make it difficult to get at the pirates, even when they are known to be such, and it is still more difficult to tell which Chinese vessels are piratical and which are not in the existing state of aquatic society.

I enclose an article—of the authorship of your older readers will have no doubt—on Chinese Pirates, from the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

A.W.

CHINESE PIRATES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 13.)

There was a celebrated buccaneer of the Gulf so exceedingly moral a man that he always read to his crew, upon Sundays, the morning service of the Church of England; and the first thing he did on taking a vessel was, if there were any women on board, to make them immediately walk the plank; lest he or any of his ship's company might fall into sin. The pirate of Chinese waters has rather improved upon this fine example. He waves lighted joss-sticks, and burns pieces of red printed paper to propitiate the spirits of the ocean and the hurricane.

There are inscriptions upon his junk indicative of his admiration for universal benevolence and of his determination to avoid the abyssal ocean of vice. On the mainmast there is a printed paper (we quote from recollection) announcing that the favour of heaven smiles like the sea, and on the rudder another exclaims, "O Tai Shan Great Mountain, be propitious to us." Then he is a family man. As the British aristocracy, according to Mr Maurice, has, despite its French mistresses and the occasional relationships between its daughters and royal princes, been preserved as a witness to the sanctity of family life in the West, so has the Chinese pirate been preserved in the East. His wife and children are often on board with him, and his grandmother, if necessary, will lend a hand in throwing stink-pots. He almost never scuttles ships, and takes away as little life as he possibly can, with a decent regard to his own interests. Though uninteresting, he is mild; though not harmless, yet not very destructive.

But in the absence of subjects of general political interest, and stimulated by the recent capture of several European vessels, the foreign community in China is engaged in seriously discussing the best means of getting rid of piracy. The evil is not worse now than it has been two or three times within the last ten years, but as commerce increases piracy becomes more and more of an anachronism, and at all times we are bound to give all possible protection to those whose perilous employments contribute directly to the prosperity of the country.

Our immense trade in the China seas is carried on under special natural risks, such as shifting currents, which drift ships on dangerous shoals like the Pratas, and terrible typhoons, which sink even the best appointed steamers; so it seems particularly that it should also lose through the existence of a class of plunderers which elsewhere, except in a few Malayan creeks, has been entirely swept off the globe. From official returns we find that the British trade with China in the year 1864 amounted to the value of £100,783,771, or, if we are fit to vote for members of Parliament, about thirty-three millions and a half sterling. This was exclusive of that portion of it which goes to the colony of Hongkong, from which, being a free port, there are no returns, and we may be sure that during last year it has not diminished. Of course, a small portion of this trade is exposed to the risk of piracy; fast clippers and silk-bearing steamers are not meddled with by the sea-robbers of China; but when clippers and steamers come to grief on shoal or rock, piratical junks swarm round, either to batter on such rich prey or to charge exorbitant sums for carrying the crew and passengers to some port of safety. Moreover, some of the recent pirates have been so bold, and have displayed so much knowledge on the part of the pirates as to where and how to strike, as to create not unreasonnable alarm in the minds of the foreign community generally.

The cause of this objectionable state of affairs does not at all lie wholly in the weakness of the Chinese Government. The coast of southern China is deeply indented by innumerable bays, gulfs, and inlets, and studded round by innumerable smaller boats which might pull round them when becalmed. Even the largest ships are liable to be taken, and it is not to be supposed that every merchant vessel leaving Liverpool for Shanghai has to have a battery of Armstrong guns on board. In these circumstances the wisest course for him usually is to offer no resistance and allow the pirates to come on board, which they do with yells, perhaps shooting or spearing one or two of the crew, and then doing no further mischief before they depart, beyond ransacking about for money, opium, and other easily handled valuables. Arming a ship does not seem to be any security against attack. In the recent seizure of the barque *Bentley* in the China Seas the pirates carried away with them two 9-pounder guns, two 2-pounds, six muskets with bayonets, a number of pistols, 250 round of small arms ammunition, and forty round of grape for the big guns, all intended for the vessel's defence!

It has been suggested in China that merchant vessels should be armed with hand-grenades, or small shells after the Orsini pattern, and there seems some wisdom in this; but commerce is so far advanced among the practical Celestials that the pirates, with the aid of German houses in China, would also get hold of these articles, which, after all, though more destructive in temporarily disabling a crew, is not less violent of daily occurrence.

In taking into consideration the position of the country we must take into consideration the position the country has held, and the consequent repugnance to foreign intercourse the past policy of Japan has caused. As is well known, some three hundred years ago, a footing of the most satisfactory and apparently lasting character was obtained by Europeans, and had even ordinary diplo-macy been used, we have no reason to doubt that Japan would have taken a high place in the Eastern world, instead of being a country whose only aim has been to consolidate its own resources within itself and refuse all intercourse with the more advanced nations of the West. But when the First Tycoon Taeko Yama, who though originally a man of humble birth had by his successes in war, and his own ability won for himself a position almost of dictatorship, discovered the haughty and almost menacing tone of the Europeans towards himself and his people, he with an unscrupulous hand determined on ridding his country of what he deemed injurious to their welfare. And so at a given signal his adherents rose, and with merciless severity only admirable as the act of a patriot, who looked on his country's wealth as of more importance than ought else, massacred the Christians at Sunabara and Nagasaki, and shut the country up, leaving a small portion of ground at the latter place in the

which ought to be steadily kept in view, and which, if carried out, would go very far to suppress piracy in Chinese waters. The first of these is to allow no Chinese vessels to enter the harbour of Hongkong, or at least to communicate with the shore, unless they have a clearance from the native authorities at the last port they left. This was done when the colony was first formed; but, it being believed that the mandarins refused to give clearances for Hongkong in order to hamper its trade, the port was thrown entirely

hands of the Europeans, and from that time till recently a jealous and most complete exclusion has been exercised, and the ruling class has gained a power of despotism, exercised however, with a strict regard for the law, which has no parallel in any other government. The general feeling is that this government is of a double character, but other events have led us to suppose that though doubtless different to what it was at the expulsion of the Christians, there is still but one Emperor. This personage who is supposed to be of an extremely sacred character and descended from the sun goddess, is named the Mikado and resides at Kioto (or Miaco) situated a short distance from the Eastern end of the Inland Sea. His laws are irrevocable, his decision final; and though all the governing power is vested in the hands of the second ruler of the realm, the Tycoon, still no laws can be passed or become legal without the sanction of the spiritual head. The Tycoon hence somewhat resembles the prime minister, and is the only emperor recognized by the European treaties.

There appear to be only two classes in Japan; the governing class distinguished by wearing two swords and consisting of the Daimios and their retainers, and the governed comprising the traders, agriculturists, &c., in fact the remainder of the people are only permitted to wear one sword, and however, wealthy or important these latter may be they are obliged to treat with the most abject respect even the lowest number of this most oligarchic aristocracy! And here lies the source of the troubles in Japan, and the strong feeling the Yakonins or two sworded men have to the introduction of foreign customs: for they naturally fear that with foreign cotton and mule twist may come in the dangerous doctrine of equality, and freedom. So that the difficulties travellers meet with in Japan may be put down almost entirely to this fear lest the power should be wrested from their hands, and since every village has its staff of officials the difficulties of travel are rendered greater by the concealed or open opposition of some wretched little Yakonin. The modes of conveyance are few, and in fact pedestrianism is the most popular mode of progression judging from the numbers of short strong legged looking fellows you meet on every high road, but a species of palanquin called a Cango is also much used, and when one is accustomed to its peculiar shape is by no means uncomfortable. It consists of a matted seat or floor of about three feet by two-and-a-half, suspended by a short bamboo at each corner of the rectangular base to a long pole by which the conveyance is carried one on the backs of two or more coolies as occasion requires. The general appearance of the Cango is hence that of a square platform slung to a pole, the rear slings so to speak inclining back at an angle of about 60° and forming a resting place for the back of the sitter, while as the space is barely enough even to sit down on it is necessary to sit crossed legged in Japanese style or allow the legs to dangle on either side, both of which positions are sufficiently trying to a novice. Still in taking long journeys over the rough Japanese roads, the Cango is by no means to be despised as a conveyance, and as it is quite open on all sides, and protected from the sun by a sort of portable shade, which the bearers will change from side to side as best suited to guard against the heat of the sun, it is very cool and as soon as the rider gets into the way of sitting in it, it is not a very disagreeable mode of travelling. The Daimios wife in Nominans, which resembles the Chinese "chair" more nearly than the Cango, but even they are very cramped with neither room to sit or lie down in, and are simply large square boxes supported by a single pole at the top and neither so cool or so easily obtained as the commoner Cango. Riding is of course at all times practicable though the roads, except one or two, which form the main highways through the entire country, are often mere footpaths and very rough. This however to the sure footed hardy little Japanese ponies is of no consequence, and they seem to treat with indifference roads almost impasseable to an European horse. Their great drawback is their vicious propensities, and in bolting, biting, kicking, and general unruliness of disposition, the Japanese pony is probably unequalled, but on the other hand they have fair speed, great endurance, and are very hardy. The Bettos or Grooms are wonderful fellows and not only attend the horses on all occasions of travelling, but also provide forage, &c., which they charge in their own wages. Of course this stiffens in the different parts, and is a natural consequence more in Yokohama than in other parts. But we will treat of the prices, &c. in our account of each separate treaty port. The only thing to be said further about native horse-fair is that the "mounts" given you are generally unshod, but they rarely go lame and seem little affected by the roughest roads. We cannot conclude these preliminary remarks without a slight reference to the coinage, for though the dollar is in Yokohama getting into greater circulation among the Japanese traders in the immediate neighbourhood of the settlement, it is comparatively unknown a few miles in the interior, and would not be accepted in payment of expenses incurred. The most general, and in fact the standard coin of the realm is the itziboo an oblong silver coin weighing about a quarter of an ounce, and intrinsically worth less than a third of a dollar, probably, as the metal seems much alloyed. Its value depends on the exchange which varies from 210 to 270 itziboo per hundred dollars, but latterly this exchange has remained at a much higher figure than it formerly did, and we have heard it asserted that the Japanese, having the power at any time to flood the money in which, have decided on never allowing it to go below about 230. The value of the coin in English money varies from 2s. 0d. to 1s. 2*½*d. with the dollar at 4s. 3*½*d., while it is also sub-divided into four quarters (oblong coins of the same pattern as the itziboo, but of course of smaller size) or is represented by a copper coinage, the "tempo," sixteen of which are worth one itziboo. This tempo is a large oval copper coin well "struck" and provided with a square hole in the center. There is another coin also called a "Nobo," which is a gold coin very much alloyed and worth two itziboo. Its size is much the same as the latter, but it is thinner. The only gold coinage is the cobang an oval coin, it represents 20 itziboo, but formerly the cobang was not only much larger, but much purer and represented strange to say a smaller sum. This was of course owing to the greater proportion of gold than silver in the country, and the new cobang was struck by the government as a better representative of the sum in question. Still for all purposes of travel the itziboo is the most convenient and most generally used, and as these are supplied in government packets

with a government stamp of hundred each these itziboo will be taken uncounted in payment of high sums. The lowest coin is the cash, but Europeans rarely deal with these as the tempo is small enough for ordinary purposes and far more convenient.

(To be continued.)

From our PARIS Correspondent.
PARIS, 26th May, 1866.

The Corps Legislatif has had its principal annual sittings and has just finished the discussion of what it should say in reply to the Emperor's November speech, or rather what it should say *a propos* of otherwise on the proposed address offered to it by the semi-official commission, formed within its own body. Of course nothing, in any way material, was altered, that would be regarded as the subversion of order, as pur-revolution, or treason towards the government founded on the principles of the great revolution." The debate was well sustained, and the Liberals got no less than 63 votes which proves that even Imperialists are getting a little impatient.

The whole address was finally voted with only 17 dissentient voices; it used to be 5 before the last general election.

On the 22nd the dispute took the address to the Tuilleries when the Emperor made the usual speech in reply. The express messages do not read the Louis Napoleon of a few years since; they rather indicate a dangerous fallacious belief that France is satisfied and does not want any more trouble. Success seems to be doing its work on Napoleon III.

The Emperor has just done one popular act; he has issued a circular to the Prefects giving them power to allow meetings for communal purposes, provided there is no lurking fear of political intention in which case the matter is to be referred to the Minister of the Interior.

Another decree reads very oddly to English eyes. The government is about to give up the management of the Opera which is in future to be let to a Director like other theatres. The terms are to be as follows:

The Director to deposit £20,000 as guarantee, must submit to all taxes and charges imposed by the government. The Emperor gives £1000 a year out of the civil list in addition to the ordinary allowance by the state, but this sum is to be added to the caution money for the first five years, surely no government on the face of the earth ever mixed itself up for good or for evil, in such a strange manner with extra-governmental subjects.

Taking of theatres I may record an occurrence which happened the other night at the Odéon; a new piece by an admiral written. Emile Augier was represented and the Emperor and Empress were present and there was nearly an awkward row.

The students cannot stomach the demolition of their beautiful garden in the Luxembourg and the erection of another eas

serve on the site, and they gave the imperial visitors a good five minutes of foot not accompanied with the simple word "Luxembourg," the actors stood mutely looking at each other helplessly and you may suppose the Emperor was anything but amused.

It is one of the broadest hints he has received and if the garden is not saved he is not the good tactician he was. When he left the theatre he was received in silence, by a dense crowd, so dense that his carriage could scarcely move although surrounded by an escort. Another curious effect has arisen out of this little emeute; the paid claque of course roared and screamed for the police, against the students, and the author of the piece has exhibited his good sense by getting the abominable claque dismissed, so the rioters will now have all their own way, and, consequently, there will be no noise upon any ordinary occasion.

Talking of the management of theatres and other institutions reminds me of an occurrence which exemplifies another fact.

You will remember that the Duke de Montreuil married, not long since, the Princess Anna Murat; unhappily that union has turned out badly: the affair is in everybody's mouth and yet not one single newspaper has recorded the fact except in the most vague manner; of course the silence is not voluntary. The consequence of it is that the people declare the Duke tried to murder his wife, who has however appeared with her father in public since. The marriage was arranged at great cost to it; the incident will therefore be extremely disagreeable in high quarters.

Of course the case will be tried secretly, and nothing known publicly but the result.

The news from Italy is rather strange. Mazzini was elected as deputy for Messina, but his election has been quashed by the chamber of deputies; there was however a vigorous opposition to the measure, the numbers being 191 against 107 and 4 abstentions.

It is a pity the majority was not the other way; does the chamber fear Mazzini?

I believe he would have been much less harmless there in full day light than in his London lodgings, and it would have been a real triumph for the Italian government to have left his election unnoticed.

The Subscription for the National Debt goes bravely on, and is said to have reached eight or ten millions of francs.

Prince Couza has come home here, for he always had a house in Paris, and was far more at home there than in Bucharest. He and the Princess left the seat of their late royal difficulties with cigar in their mouth and little appearance of regret, and when an hotel keeper addressed the Prince as monsieur, the latter said "I am not monsieur or autre, but plain Alexandre Jean Couze, and I am travelling, for the pleasure of others."

Happy fallen monarch, he was able to take misfortune so lightly. But in truth the condition of society at Bucharest is such that he who would not be glad to be sent out of it must have strange taste; and anything more ridiculously tawdry, fitfully and rapidly than that place I am assured it is difficult to imagine.

Parisian writers are for malicious people the simplest in the world. The Ebenement, a penny sheet of flippancy, told a story last week of an English Admiral who appeared at a Police Court the other day for boxing his concierge who charged the Admiral with bringing certain ladies into his apartments. The Magistrate we are told asked the admiral who the ladies were, and the latter said—"Ah! perfectly respectable, I met them at Wauchope."

Liers require good memories; surely inventors want a little knowledge to avoid being absurd.

deserving of blame! The Minister was not quite so thick skinned; he admitted that it would have been better had the act not taken place but he saw nothing to invalidate the election, which was consequently confirmed by the house. What a magnificent thing Universal Suffrage must be when the *maire* of a town can put himself, preside at his own election and instruct the electors officially at the same time. Can any other arrangement exhibit such marvellous such brilliant results!

(To be continued.)

Chief Secretary (who leaves by this mail for England), having resigned his office, the Ministry is broken up. The Governor has withdrawn and Mr. Bowne, the Attorney-General, with the work of forming a new Ministry.

A Batavia Company propose the estab-

lishment of new lines of steamers for Java to Sydney via Perth, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and from Java to Brisbane via Cape York.

The immigration to Port Adelaide to March 17 has been 1,249; emigration, 1,101. The cereal exports to March 17 (outports included) amount to £201,948 4s. 6d.

The Customs receipts to March 17 (outports included) were £56,262 16s. 8d.

The imports and exports at Port Adelaide only to March 17 are—imports, £560,137; exports, £584,771.

Arrivals—Prospere, from Foochow.

VICTORIA.

The political situation is more complicated than ever. The Legislative Council rejected the Tariff Bill by a majority of 20 to 8, whereupon the Ministry resigned.

The Governor communicated by writing with Mr. Fellows, asking him to endeavour to form a Government. Mr. Fellows declined in favour of Mr. Embury, who failed. The former gentleman then agreed to undertake the task if the late Ministry would provide for the present expenses of the Government. After taking some trouble Mr. Fellows has failed; and the state of things at present is full of confusion.

The publisher of the *Argus*, Mr. Hugh George, has been summoned to the bar of the House for a libel on the Chief Secretary contained in that paper. Mr. George was refused the privilege of being defended by counsel, and was committed to a damp cell, where he has remained several days to the serious injury of his health.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Treasurer's financial statement is the most satisfactory of any made for years past. He considers the question of taxation in future to be let to a Director like other theatres. The terms are to be as follows:

The Director to deposit £20,000 as guarantee, must submit to all taxes and charges imposed by the government.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

branches, who was then at his way home to report, at that propitiate and decision always evinced in the service, proceeded to Hongkong, and joined the management, which he found not satisfactory arrangements for the conduct of all our affairs.

We trust that the ordeal which China has passed will lead description of business, where it is large, and ought under good reason, to prove remunerative.

On the other hand, there is an extent of speculation, or more speaking, gambling, almost universal, in schemes for the reclamation of the sea, and in fact for a purpose, which soon terminates as you were led to expect, in a curse and panic, reducing many short time previously considered possessed of great wealth after peggy. I mentioned at the last that this bank had not only kept out from such business, but that the very serious aspect of things, which had long before the crisis ended it prudent to curtail local in that presidency, and to limit exports of gold from Australia, as events have proved, most and so zealously were their responded to by Mr Ilbery, the on the spot, that the losses suffered were comparatively very small.

The position of our manager allowed to was a most difficult during not merely a thorough of his business, which he embezzled, but firmness of character inasmuch as, having large funds the all sides for assistance—and as is known how difficult it becomes which appeals in a small community ever managed to steer his vessel, injured as I have stated, through seas and breakers that surround for which he has had the cordial of your directors. (Cheers.) In other parts where there has been no excessive speculation the markets have been indicating the state of the times, and interest has for many months during the unusually low—a state of things is prevalent over the most of the recently very large profits could be expected, but on the whole we reason to complain of our returns, and careful consideration on the part of the directors, we opened, as the report, a branch at Paris, our to facilitate transactions between the continent of Europe and the East, and long been steadily increasing; working of this branch since its establishment fully equals our expectations. It will be gratifying to learn branch has already been appointed of several banking establishments. You will observe from our that our property account to increase; we have purchased, one in the report freshold pre-Paris. There, as elsewhere, the bank derives from being its own, and that property, you will see, stands in our books as a match, and could readily be realized even it is situated. (Hear, hear.) It is the London or home business, it necessary for me to say much about gamblers, which has now become, or, further than that we continue most comfortably in every respect, one of the partners of the old firm early to be found in the bank)—where they have frequently with some of their old customers, yet do not, strange to say, quite the superiority of a joint-stock private bank in transacting the business. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The sheet shows that our progress has satisfactorily as regards the increase of The increase of our connections so easily measured by figures, may fairly hope that the results prominently appear hereafter. Before leaving it affords me to tell you that our business at end with our branches during the year has been such as to give fair for the rest of the year. (Hear, no other point suggests itself to I shall be happy to answer any or furnish any information that is desired. I shall conclude by moving the report and accounts now submittal to the shareholders in Europe, be

Mildred (deputy-chairman) said, full and lucid statement of the chairman, it would ill become me to up the time of the meeting, and I would content himself by

himself upon the result of the adoption of the report and ac-

corded said he could not but concur in his co-proprietors upon the result last year's operations, and no one, could say that, under the circumstances, the dividend that had been paid was otherwise than highly satis-

(Hear, hear.) There were, however, two points upon which he should like to receive the information, because he felt that the replies to his questions would satisfy him. The first he would ask was, whether the result from the building pur-

chase in Paris anything in the shape of the second, was what connection had with the Marseilles Land

Chairman and the directors con-

sidered themselves most fortunate in having the premises in Paris, because from inquiries made, extending over a period of six months, nothing so elaborate as met with. The directors found the demand in the shape of rent for premises such as would suit this bank was extremely high; they, therefore, determined to make this purchase, and they did—in fact they know—that the building not required for the use of the bank could be rented upon terms as would enable them to sit in splendid locality for less than one-half of the amount for which they could find a similar office in an equally convenient place. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the Marseilles Company, he might state the first saw the prospectus—and he did so after publication—he was pleased with the manner in which the bank was made to appear mixed with the financial company. The bank was only one of the bankers of the Marseilles Land Company, and did not hold any interest in it. He might add that the account was such that any bank in

London would be glad to have. (Hear, hear.) A shareholder inquired the amount of loss incurred in Bombay and China, and also the amount of profit realised by the Paris branch.

Mr Morland, as a proprietor, protested against those questions being answered, for the secret of the bank must never be divulged. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman thought it was perfectly sufficient for the directors to state—as they had done in their report—that all losses had been provided for, and that the accounts had been audited by gentlemen whose position was a guarantee that everything was implicitly correct. (Hear, hear.) As he had said upon previous occasions, their audit was conducted altogether differently from general audits. Their was a continuous audit, and the auditors had at all times every access to all the books. Their visits were frequent and long, and the manner in which they devoted themselves to their duties was beyond all praise. (Hear, hear.)

The motion adopting the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proportion of Mr Bracken, secretary Sir George Pollocks, G.C.B., and K.S.I., the retiring directors were re-elected. Upon the proposition of Mr Morland, succeeded by Mr W. T. Fawcett, the auditors were re-appointed. Upon the proposition of Mr P. C. French, seconded by Colonel MacGeorge, votes of thanks were passed to the board of directors, to the general manager, to the London managers, to the inspector, and to the local committees and managers of the branches, for their able and satisfactory conduct of the bank's affairs for the past year, and to the auditors for their efficient supervision of the accounts.

Mr G. Hay Donaldson esteemed it a privilege to acknowledge the compliment which had been paid to the directors and management. There could be no greater encouragement to those entrusted with the conduct of the bank's affairs than to feel that they possessed the entire confidence of the shareholders. They had always done their utmost to promote the best interests of the bank, and it would be their aim to continue to do so. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHANGHAE RACES.

The results of the first two days races appeared in our last weekly issue, we therefore subjoin below an account of the third day—

The weather on each day of the Spring Meeting was better than on the preceding one, and the sport followed nearly the same rule. Certainly the racing on Friday surpassed that on either Wednesday or Thursday, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The Grand Stand for the first time was filled, and presented an appearance of animation which had before been lacking. The band from the *Guerriere* was again present, and enlivened the intervals between the races which, without some *dissertation*, are always tiresome to spectators. The owners of the other horses entered for the "Hounds Cup" wisely determined not to allow them to enter on a hopeless struggle with the two crack horses. *Peter Simple* and *Ester* again resulted in a victory for the former. The jockeyship of both was excellent, and the result only added another to the thousand proofs already extant of the glorious uncertainty of the turf. *Ester's* jockey was changed from the previous day, but at the cost of four pounds surplus weight; and whether or not this disadvantage told, a splendid race resulted in his defeat by a length. The Steeplechase, too, resolved itself into a match between *Kangaroo* and *Peter Simple*, who took the lead alternately and finished so close that the second horse and his rider deserved as great credit as the first. Better leaping or better jockeyship are seldom seen. The usual number of ponies fell, refused and otherwise came to grief in the Scramble, and every one ducked it in finishing in favour of *Kangaroo* by half length. Both riders were loudly cheered.

8.—THE SCRAMBLE.—Value Ths. 100. For All Beaten Ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Ths. 10 each. Twice round a Course selected by the Committee. *Delusion*, 1. *Grimaldi*, 2. With so many ponies running, it was impossible to follow their individual performances. In fact half were out of the race at the end of the first round; and before the second round was half over, it had become a struggle between three. When they first passed the stand, *Grimaldi* and *Taepan* appeared to have it to themselves, but *Taepan* disappeared in the ditch or its neighbourhood, and *Delusion* took his place. A fine race between him and *Grimaldi* resulted in the latter's easy defeat at the last, through sheer stamina; *Grimaldi* who had taken his jumps splendidly, being evidently too exhausted to contest the run in, while *Delusion* appeared game for another round.

1.—CHASE CUP.—Value Ths. 300.—For China and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrances Ths. 10 each. Twice round a Course selected by the Committee.

Fleur-de-Lis, 1. *Birdline*, 2. *Cornifer*, 3. *Teapen*, 4. *Quicksand*, 5. *Feu-de-joue*, 6.

Fleur-de-Lis won by a neck on the post, after a splendid race; several others well up. Time 2 minutes, 14 seconds.

1.—COLONIAL SWEEPSTAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Ths. 25 each, with Ths. 200 added. For all Colonial Horses; to be Handicapped by the Stewards at the end of the second day's races. —Entrance Ths. 10 each. —2 Miles.

Jamorine, 1. *Truelove*, 2. *Iron Cleat*, 3.

Iron Cleat started with the lead, followed by *Ramorine* and *Truelove* who raced together the whole length of the opposite side of the course at an easy pace. On nearing the corner, both horses were let out and passed *Stilton* in a few strides; *Ramorine* gradually drawing away and winning by a length. Time 3 minutes, 53 seconds.

3.—SELLING STAKES.—For China Ponies. If entered at a value of Ths. 600, to carry a sum of fully six months' nothing less than £1000 is met with. The directors found the demand in the shape of rent for premises such as would suit this bank was extremely high; they, therefore, determined to make this purchase, and they did—in fact they know—that the building not required for the use of the bank could be rented upon terms as would enable them to sit in splendid locality for less than one-half of the amount for which they could find a similar office in an equally convenient place. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the *Lyon Company*, he might state the first saw the prospectus—and he did so after publication—he was pleased with the manner in which the bank was made to appear mixed with the financial company. The bank was only one of the bankers of the *Marseilles Land Company*, and did not hold any interest in it. He might add that the account was such that any bank in

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The motion adopting the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously.

8es.—Arabs 8st. 7 lbs.; Colonials, 4 years and under, 9st. 6 lbs.; 5 years, 9st. 12 lbs.; 6 years and aged 10 st. 4 lbs.;—English, 4 years and under, 10st. 3 lbs.; 5 years, 10st. 10 lbs.; 6 years and aged, 11st.—Entrance Ths. 10 each.—13 miles.

Sir William, 1. *Ester*, 2.

This was a splendid race. The two horses raced neck and neck so nearly evenly that their legs on the opposite side of the course appeared to belong to one animal; sometimes one and sometimes the other shewing a sharp forward for a few strides. On rounding the corner near home, however, *Sir William* gradually forged ahead and won eventually without punishment by a short length. *Ester* carried an extra four pounds. Time 2 minutes 51 seconds.

5.—CONSOLIDATION CUP.—Value Ths. 100.—For all beaten Ponies at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Ths. 5 each.—Once round.

Silver Leaf, 1. *Jack O'Lantern*, 2. *Ringleader*, 3.

A close race, won by a length. Half a length between the second and third. Time 2 minutes 50 seconds to 2 minutes 51 seconds.

6.—THE SPRING CUP.—Value Ths. 300.—For all Horses that have not won at this meeting.—Challenge Cup weights.—Entrance Ths. 10 each.—1 mile.

Hanavanah, 1. *Pathfinder*, 2. *Mulaber*,

Anecdote also came to the post; but lost his chance at once, by refusing to start and spinning round with his rider. He was eventually got away, but never reached the lead. *Hanavanah* went away with the lead and kept it throughout, winning by three lengths. Time 1 minute 51 seconds to 1 minute 52 seconds.

7.—THE HONGKONG CUP.—Value Ths. 300.—Presented by the Hongkong Community.—A Steeple Chase for all Horses.—Weight 4, abt. 9st. 5lbs. *Shul Bred* 10st. 10lb. 1st; English 12st.—Entrance Ths. 15 each.—About 3 miles.

Kangaroo, 1. *Peter Simple*, 2.

A finer race has seldom been run between the two horses placed, and it was eventually only won at the post by half a length. *Kangaroo* went away with the lead all the horses went well round till they came to the double, where *Kangaroo* fell heavily, breaking the top rail and throwing her rider with such force against the second fence that his hunting cap was fairly crushed. Fortunately he sustained no injury beyond a severe shaking. *Kangaroo* got away and was henceforth out of the race. *Peter Simple* also refused once; but took it on a second look. In the meantime, however, *Kangaroo* had gone away with a long lead and taken the water jump in splendid style, an example which was followed by *Peter Simple*. *Kangaroo* merely plunged into it, his rider, who remounted but was henceforth out of the race, which lay between the two placed. The second time round *Peter Simple* was leading at a rattling pace, both horses taking their jumps splendidly, without a single refusal. On the opposite side of the course *Kangaroo* went a head again and ran so, waited on by *Peter Simple*, to the last jump before coming in, which they took nearly abreast, an exciting race in finishing in favour of *Kangaroo* by half length. Both riders were loudly cheered.

8.—A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.—Of \$10 each, with \$50 added from the Fund. For all China Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards after the first day's Races. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Ths. 5.—1 mile.

Lu-shan's Flosom, 1. *10st. 9lb. 1*.

Lu-shan's Nemesis, 1. *11st. 6lb. 2*.

Walter's Jack O'Lantern, 1. *10st. 8lb. 3*.

Jack O'Lantern led for the first 4 miles, when *Nemesis* came to the front, and *Flosom* passing him, near home, won by half a length.

9.—YANG TSZE RACE.—Value \$100. For River Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrants Ths. 5.—1½ miles.

Lu-chang's Yang-tung-ling, 1. *0*.

Brown's Uncle Ned, 2.

Lu-shan's Black Douglas, 3.

After the first mile, the "Field" in passing the Stand assumed the above order which was maintained throughout the rest of the distance. *Willie Sharp* kept well together the whole way.

10.—A CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$150. For River Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrants Ths. 5.—1½ miles.

Mr Mansfield's Deception, 1. *0*.

Castile's Look out, 2.

Castile's Wild Deer, 3.

Samuel's Aching Heart, 0.

Wild Deer rather behind at the start, Look out forced the pace for the first half mile. *Deception* won, hard held.

11.—VISITORS' CUP.—Value \$100. For all China Ponies, that have never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrants Ths. 5.—1 mile.

Mr Primrose's Beadsman, 1. *0*.

Lu-shan's Yang-tung-ling, 2.

Ap-Hugh's Grampus, 0.

Grampus refused to start. *Beadsman* assumed the lead, which he maintained the whole way round, winning by a couple of lengths.

Port than Kiukiang. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrances Ths. 5.—1½ Miles.

Mr Lu-shan's Bitter Ale, 1.

Iris' Newwood, 2.

John's Books, 3.

Bitter Ale won an easy race. *Books* fully entitled to the honor of the last place.

12.—CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$150. For River Ponies, to be won at Two Meetings consecutively by a Pony or Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrances Ths. 5.—1 mile.

Mr Mansfield's Deception, 1.

Castile's Look out, 2.

Castile's Wild Deer, 3.

Samuel's Aching Heart, 0.

Wild Deer rather behind at the start, Look out forced the pace for the first half mile. *Deception* won, hard held.

13.—CHINESE RACE.—1 mile.

Two ponies ran, won by a pony belonging to H. E. Hangkee.

14.—THE CONSOLATION.—1 mile.

Two ponies ran, won by a pony belonging to H. E. Hangkee.

15.—THE CONCILIATION.—1 mile.

Two ponies ran, won by a pony belonging to H. E. Hangkee.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL, AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
May	H.KONG.	G. str.	900	Baker	Fuchau, &c.	May 1	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co.
4	Azotus	N. m. b.	417	Denecke	Akyab	Feb. 13	Rice	Siemsen and Co.
5	Alphonse	P. str.	144	Hudson	Manila	Apr. 25	Timber	Wm. Pustau and Co.
6	Pensacola	A.M. b.	583	Palten	Satson	Mar. 25	Rice	Boerman and Co.
6	Singapore	B. str.	1200	Edmonds	Shanghae	May 3	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
7	Finks' Senior	B. str.	205	Edwards	Bangkok	Mar. 30	Rice	Boerman and Co.
7	C. J. Henrietta	B. str.	724	Wojciech	Singapore	Mar. 27	"	Boerman and Co.
7	C. J. Henrietta	B. str.	665	Douglas	Bangkok	Mar. 27	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
7	Launcleot	B. str.	400	McDonald	Bangkok	Apr. 13	"	J. Mattheusen and Co.
7	Brena	Dub. b.	187	Menges	Saigon	Apr. 5	"	J. Hubener and Co.
7	Denevark	Dub. b.	205	Edwards	Bangkok	Mar. 30	"	John Burd and Co.
7	Fidelio	N. m. b.	285	Lichideu	Saigon	Apr. 13	"	Siemsen and Co.
7	Alice Mary	B. str.	247	Crick	Rangoon	Apr. 18	"	G. C. L. La
7	Ephrem	B. str.	205	Edwards	Singapore	Apr. 18	"	Landwehr and Co.
7	Ursula	B. str.	277	Bolton	Calcutta, &c.	Apr. 22	Oriental	J. Mattheusen and Co.
8	Ocean	B. str.	116	Curling	Bombay, &c.	Apr. 15	Maids	P. and O. S. N. Co.
8	Granada	B. str.	500	Davis	Fuchau, &c.	May 6	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
8	Undine	B. str.	386	Pitman	Fuchau, &c.	May 6	General	D. Lapraik
8	Amazonie	D. str.	355	Kramer	Akyab	Feb. 22	Rice	Siemsen and Co.
8	St. Mary	B. str.	411	Kross	Bangkok	Mar. 26	"	Borneo Company
8	May Queen	B. str.	380	Verdier	Nicob.	Mar. 23	"	Oxford & Co.
8	Typewriter	N. m. b.	204	Jansen	Singapore	Apr. 16	"	J. Smith, Kennedy, & Co.
8	Empress	B. str.	201	Ree	Saigon	Apr. 16	"	F. Schellhaas and Co.
8	FL. Brigantine	B. str.	367	Turner	Saigon	Apr. 10	"	Order
8	B. of Scotland	B. str.	547	Mckenzie	Singapore	Apr. 11	"	Electra
8	Spirit of the Sea	B. str.	499	Maguire	Singapore	Mar. 10	"	Chinese
8	Northwest	B. str.	676	Symington	London	Dec. 15	General	Jar, Mattheusen & Co.
9	Bangkok	B. str.	240	Arndt	Singapore	Apr. 18	"	Siemsen and Co.
9	St. George	S. str.	292	Wolberg	Bangkok	Mar. 23	"	Carloowitz
9	Laurel	B. str.	639	Moodie	Rangoon	Feb. 23	"	Enterprise
9	Singapore	N. m. b.	305	Stoop	Rangoon	Apr. 23	"	Dent and Co.
9	Lady Agnes Duff	B. str.	370	Howell	Saigon	Apr. 23	"	John Burd and Co.
9	Electra	B. str.	606	Petrel	Rangoon	Mar. 9	"	Siemsen and Co.
9	Achilles	N. m. b.	250	Bulling	Saigon	Apr. 8	"	J. Smith, Kennedy, & Co.
9	Prudhoe	N. m. b.	624	Red	Rangoon	Mar. 16	"	Dent and Co.
9	Empress Eugenie	B. str.	569	Collins	Rangoon	Mar. 10	"	Siemsen and Co.
9	Fast	B. str.	171	Le Seuer	Tamau	May 2	General	J. Smith, Kennedy, & Co.
10	Melusina	S. str.	700	Nusa	Manila	May 6	General	Spanish Consul
10	Briton	B. str.	610	Fanning	Rangoon	Mar. 16	"	Chinese
10	Philomena	B. str.	632	Fleming	Rangoon	Mar. 16	"	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Azo.—Messrs Dodd and Lemaine, and 12 Chinese.

Per Singapore.—Messrs Mody, Skenfield, Gullard, Sharp, Middleton, Braga, and Arnold.

Per Orissa.—From Bombay for Hongkong. Messrs Willoughby, D. Housman, E. Hornejus and native servant, G. Jamieson and native servant, Coloh's Gwam, E. Mungher, F. Neale, and 6 China boatmen. Southampton for Hongkong. Messrs W. Miller, Fisher, R.N., Patterson, Ponsonby, Piercy's native servant, Jackson's native servant, Mrs Baldwin's native servant. Suic to Hongkong. Mrs M. Green, Mr N. Cook, and 1 Chinese. Marcellas for Hongkong. Mr and Mrs Mackay, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Piersey, Messrs Mr. and Mrs. Dicks, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Messrs A. Dunelm, F. Farquhar and native servant, Butler, Morris Brandt, Laurenz, and Mrs. Essex's native servant.

Per Reiver.—Messrs Fidge, Lander, and Chinese.

Per Granada.—Mr Howlett, Col. Kellech, and 32 Chinese.

Per Undine.—Captain Sullivan, Messrs Solares, Marcy, Mattos, 3 European deck and 30 Chinese.

Per Coral Nymph.—Mr Corea.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL, FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
May	H.KONG.	B. str.	200	Mann	Saigon	Sundries	A. Scott and Co.
4	Exeter	B. str.	362	George	Singapore	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
4	Mary Jane	B. str.	155	Waddingham	Nicob.	"	O. Lapraik
4	Feealong	B. str.	280	Loppin	East Coast	"	Dent and Co.
5	Oithons	B. str.	851	Holmes	Manila	"	Dent and Co.
5	Madeira	B. str.	480	Polack	Saigon	"	Hornemann and Co.
5	Eugene Adel	F. str.	540	Giraud	Singapore	"	Landstein and Co.
5	St. John	B. str.	372	Chisholm	Bangkok	"	Chinese
5	Q. of England	B. str.	196	Arrevoire	Amboi River	"	Chinese
5	Old	F. str.	166	Arrevoire	Amboi River	"	Chinese
5	Ada	B. str.	696	Jones	Fuhchau	"	Siemsen and Co.
6	Ranipole	B. str.	183	Stiles	Tientsin	"	D. Lapraik
6	Patriot	S. str.	233	Stephens	Fientsin	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
6	Centaur	F. str.	400	Assumption	Ningpo	"	Jourdin, Hubener & Co.
6	Miner	B. str.	629	Diak	Manila	"	Reynolds and Co.
6	Suwona	S. str.	1802	Done	Nicob.	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
7	Fiery Cross	B. str.	688	Babin	Fuhchau	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
7	Hector	B. str.	190	Von Harten	Tientsin	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
8	Matilda	B. str.	242	Storm	Saigon	"	J. Burd and Co.
8	Costa Rica	B. str.	299	Moullin	Keeling	"	Adam Scott and Co.
8	Shaftesbury	B. str.	623	Atkeen	Singapore	"	Giby and Co.
8	Portuguese	S. str.	360	Perino	Manila	"	Spanish Consul
8	Aden	B. str.	500	Andrea	Nicob.	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
8	Assof	B. str.	790	Baker	East Coast	"	Reynolds and Co.
9	Maria	B. str.	468	Weissenbach	Chittagong	"	Order
9	Charlott	N. m. b.	266	Ahrens	Fuhchau	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
10	Glenlyon	B. str.	265	Hooper	Singapore	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
10	Undine	B. str.	386	Pitman	Swatoe, &c.	"	Douglas Lapraik and Co.
10	Rodrigo	S. str.	250	Horodo	Manila	"	Reynolds and Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Aden.—Mr and Mrs Walker and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Mackay, Mr and Mrs Morris, Miss Fifth Captain, Hector and Cates, Messrs F. Purcell, Leyden, Moore, Helbing, Birdseye, E. Farquhar, Butler, Morris, Brand, V. Lavoisier, and Wyat, Mr and Mrs Underwood.

Per Azo.—Messrs Goddard, Carter, Hogg, Newbury, Sharp, Lay, Smith, and Telge.

Per Undine.—Mr and Mrs Grys, Messrs Newman, Shofield, Miller, Fussell, Lyons, Grimer, Keil, Mann, Field, Lamb, and Robertson.

H. B. M. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME	RIG	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN	WHERE AT
Acorn	Store ship	—	—	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghae
Adventure	c. Troop ship	4	40	L. W. Laddlove	Japan
Argus	st. gun-vess.	1	—	John Rucker	Chefoo
Banterer	pad. st. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Barossa	co. st. corv.	21	400	Capt. Boys	Shanghae
Basilisk	pad. st. sloop	4	40	W. N. W. Hewett	V. C. Hongkong
Bounder	co. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Hongkong
Bustard	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. M. Dayrell	Ningpo
Cormorant	co. st. gun-vess.	3	240	J. M. Dayrell	Japan
Coromandel	pad. st. tender	4	200	Capt. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	J. M. Dayrell	Hongkong
Drake	gun-boat	3	60	Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
Firm	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Hongkong
Forrester	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Kiukiang
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Swatoe
Hardy	co. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Foochow